FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 188L

Amusements To-Day. Owers House. The Marrille. Hijon Opera House The Marcelle, Haverly's title it. The atra-Commercial Drammer Haverly's Aistan Guaden Bills Taylor, Madison Squire Theater—The Professor, Histopolitan Convey! Hall—Commercy Sten and theater Elferand Mermelia. Wallack's Theatre-Tie World. Wirdsor Theatre-Panchon,

Bribery in Albany.

We publish in another part of this paper a full report of certain startling revelations

made yesterday in the Assembly. Mr. BRADLEY of Cattaraugus declared in the House that he had received two thousand dollars to pay him if he would vote for CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW instead of Mr. PLATT This sum had been given to him in cash, and the money he had put in the custody of the Speaker.

The statement of Mr. BRADLEY was cor roborated by Speaker Sharpe, who said that he had in his pocket the two thousand dollars which had been handed over to him by the member from Cattaraugus.

Another member, Mr. Armstrong of Oneida, declared that he also had been ap proached by a man, whose name he did not tell, who offered him money for his vote; and he announced himself as ready to give the facts to the committee.

The Assembly at once appointed a com mittee of investigation with power to send for persons and papers. This committee will, of course, proceed at once to discharge its daties; and until all the facts in the case are clearly and conclusively established, the judgment of the people should be suspended regarding the matter.

It is proper, however, here to remark that, while the charges made by Mr. BRADLEY have a serious bearing against Mr. DEPEV and his friends, it does not by any means follow that either he or they can be proved guilty of the offence. It is quite possible that the money and the proposition may have been delivered to Mr. BRADLEY, not for the purpose of securing votes for Mr. DEPEW through bribery, but to afford the foundation for precisely this charge which has been made, and to work against Mr. DE-PEW as a candidate the injury which such a charge could not fail to produce.

It cannot be long before the whole truth is demonstrated, so that just punishment may be meted out to the wrongdoers, whoever they may be.

The Star Route Prosecution.

We published the other day a letter from n Washington correspondent who presented some reasons, from his standpoint, for doubting the sincerity of the Administration in the prosecution of the Star route plunderers. They may be summed up in two propositions of fact: The President's personal record is bad, and the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General have em ployed agents outside their regular force to prepare the evidence.

If the vigor of the prosecution depended upon the President alone, or if there was any possibility of his giving immunity to these criminals without sharing all their odium and incurring personal consequences, as to which Gen. GARFIELD has shown in times past a morbid sensitiveness, we confess that we should have as little faith as our correspondent. But whatever may have been the President's associations during his long service in Congress in the most corrupt period of American politics, he has now reached the highest place in the world, and has no ambition left but to succeed there. A surrender to the arraigned Ring, after the President himself and his Cabinet have published its alleged crimes and proclaimed their chief design of real public service to be the presecution of it, would cover the Administration with shame and disgrace. The President has, therefore, every motive to continue the pursuit, and none to relinquish it. He has received their fire and stood it. They have shown conclusively that he demanded and necepted a share of their plunder for campaign purposes, but the exposure has not seemed to shake his purpose. Whether he is held up to the work by a will stronger than his own, or whether he sees that his Administration can be saved from destruction at the hands of Republican enemies only by some such demonstration as this, it is certain that he has not yet interfered to check the course of justice, and shows no

The other proposition amounts to nothing. No prosecution of the kind ever was or ever can be conducted without the aid of persons having special knowledge or special aptitudes for the business in hand. If the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General have seen fit to employ Mr. A. M. Greson to blow up the stronghold of this particular gang of rascals, it was because Mr. Ginson possessed the ability and the means to do the work effectually. The editor of the Philadelphia Times declares "it is within his personal knowledge" that the President cordinly consented to this step, notwithstanding the fact that he himself owed very little to Mr. Gibson's forbearance as a newspaper correspondent. If the President is now so much in earnest that he permits Messrs. JAMES and MacVeagu to employ fit agents wherever they may be found, and whosoever they may be, without reference to political or personal relations, he is not likely hereafter to quarrel with his Cabinet and break up his Administration in order to protect a set of thieves who have already done their

signs of an inclination to do so.

worst to blacken his individual character. We hope for a real prosecution, but we are less sure of it than if Gen. HANCOCK had been in Gen. GARFIELD's place.

The News from Ireland.

Every day's despatches bring fresh proof of the failure of the Coercion bill, and it is probable that a collision between the troops and the people cannot be much longer averted. The time seems to have passed when a display of military force could awe the country into submission, and there is too much ground for believing that the first discharge of musketry would lead to the devastation of two-thirds of Ireland by a prolonged guerrilla war.

Of course, a popular uprising would finally be but down; but martial law and massacre are not government, and Ireland cannot in the nineteenth century be dealt with as a conquered country. Only one lesson seems deducible from the present untoward state of things, and this is that neither by concession nor by coercion can England govern Ireland. That part of the population which is represented by the Land League is irreconcilable; it does not want any Land bill that Mr. GLADSTONE could bestow; it has no faith in British legislation, no confidence in the British magistrates who would administer the laws. It will assent to no compromise; it will accept nothing short of selfgovernment for Ireland. That is what the intractable attitude of the Land Longue means, and the recent utterances of Mr. | in that respect by accepting generalities in

show that they are beginning to understand it.

Under ordinary circumstances it would take English statesmen a long time to accustom themselves to the idea of Home Rule for Ireland. During the canvass which preceded the last general election, Mr. FORSTER and the Marquis of HARTINGTON were quite as outspoken as the Conservatives in denouncing the proposed repeal of the Act of Union. But at that time they supposed that such remedies as they could offer for the grievances of Irish tenants would prove satisfactory, or that in the worst event they could silence a too vehement expression of discontent by the old expedient of coercion. Now, however, they find themselves mistaken in both of those assumptions, and the signs are that the inability of a British Cabinet to manage Ireland on traditional principles will be demonstrated by a bloody civil war. These are facts that cannot be got over, and they will compel thoughtful men of all parties to reëxamine the fundamental questions bear ing on the relation of the two countries, and to inquire whether the programme of Home Rule may not, after all, afford a pacific solution of a formidable problem.

It is significant that heretofore the only English advocates of Home Rule for Ireland have been found among the advanced radicals, among those men, in other words who can see nothing sacred in the accepted theory of the British Constitution, and who would decidedly prefer a federal republic to the bundle of legal fletions which does duty for a monarchy in the United Kingdom. An English republican is not troubled by the suggestion that Ireland should be permitted to manage her own affairs, because he would gladly substitute an elective president for an hereditary sovereign, a written for the present unwritten constitution, and would have the organic law interpreted, as it is in the United States, by an independent judiciary. Under such a system, three separate State Legislatures for Ireland, England, and Scotland might coexist, with a federal Parliament restricted to definite functions of general concern. In a word, an English republican may logi cally accept the project of Home Rule; and conversely, all Englishmen who are forced by recent events to tolerate the plan of selfgovernment for Ireland, will find themselves confronted by the necessity of reconstructing the British Constitution.

We have often had occasion to point out that the institution of an Irish Parliament is incompatible with the modern view of the British political system. The functions of such an assembly, as distinguished from these of the imperial Parliament, would have to be defined in a written instrument, the interpretation and enforcement of whose provisions could not be left to judges and an executive virtually appointed and controlled by the majority of the House of Commons Either the Crown must be reclothed with all the Tupon prerogatives, which is, of course, out of the question; or a polity practically tantamount to a federal public must take the place of the existing regime, under which the Crown is a mere figurehead, while the real powers of the State are lodged in a cabinet unknown to the law, and most aptly described as an executive committee of the House of Commons. It is because they clearly see this dilemma that those Whig and Liberal statesmen, who are not yet prepared to make the British Constitution republican in name as well as in reality, have been so loud and peremptory in their rejection of the Home Rule programme. Yet there are doubtless many of them who would admit, however reluctantly, that if the government of Ireland is no longer possible under the present system, then the present sys tem must be changed.

It is true that if a large proportion of the English Liberals should hold themselves constrained by facts to sanction the demand for Home Rule, their party would probably be beaten by the Conservatives at the next general election. Many such obstacles and delays will perhaps be encountered before a majority of the House of Commons can be brought to ratify a scheme of self-government for Ireland, and the reconstruction of the British Constitution which would at the same time be logically called for. But to what other conclusion can Parlia; at last, in view of the fact now unhappily demonstrated that even a Liberal Cabinet cannot so much as pretend to govern Ireland, though invested with the terrorizing weapon of arbitrary arrest, and backed by an army of 30,000 men?

A New Creed on the Stocks.

An attempt is now to be made to manufacture a creed and a catechism for the Congregationalists, which shall contain as much of the old body of Calvinistic doctrine as the churches are likely to accept, and such modern improvements as seem to be adapted to what is called the spirit of the age. The National Congregational Council last year appointed a committee to pick out twentyfive men to perform the work, and we now learn that after so long delay the commission has at last been made up.

It was hard to get together twenty-five competent theologians among the Congregationalists who would undertake a task which was sure to be difficult, and very likely to be unsuccessful. Some of the strongest men in the denomination declined to serve in the commission. They may perhaps have thought it would be useless to try to construct a satisfactory creed for a body which has so undefined a belief as that now prevailing among the Congregationalists. They may have feared that the consequence of the effort to harmonize their theological differences would be merely the widening of the breach between the ortholox and the liberal parties into which the ministry is divided. At any rate, we miss from the list of names selected to manufacture the new creed some of the most prominent theologians of the denomination, and find among those appointed only a few of its leaders. The commission, however, will have on it the Rev. and Hon. Dr. SEELYE of Amherst, Dr. Fishen of New Haven, Dr. DEXTER of Boston, one of the fathers of the movement, and Dr. TAYLOR of this city, who had a strict training in orthodoxy on

the other side of the Atlantic. How can a creed satisfactory to the Congregationalists as a whole be constructed If it avoids all definite statements of articles of faith, it will be regarded by the strict Calvinists as a cowardly concession to the Unitarianism which is now so prevalent in the denomination. If it lays down a positive and a definite belief, it will be obnox lous to the young ministers who are with out any fixed faith, and who want to be left alone to pilot their own way through religious doubt. They would be in an embarrassing situation if they were called on to give their adherence to a strictly orthodox creed and catechism every time they took charge of a new church. What they believe exactly is an impertment question they wish to have the means of evading; and ordination and installation councils, as things now are, may be found ready to save their feelings

CHAMBERLAIN and other English Liberals | Heu of positive statements. But if these men were required to subscribe to such a creed as would please Dr. DEXTER, for instance, they would either be obliged to openly rebel or to yield at the sacrifice of their consciences.

The orthodox and liberal parties of the denomination are now about as widely separated in their theology as Dr. CHANNING was from Dr. BEECHER. The result of the division then was the formation of two antagonistic branches of Congregationalism, the Unitarian and the Trinitarian. But in these days there is such a laxity of belief among the laity that so long as a minister is a good preacher, many of the churches are not disposed to inquire too closely as to his theological opinions. They have not a faith strong enough and positive enough to lead them into controversies over points of doctrine, and they are without the earnest convictions which impel men to split into distinctly marked parties. This indifference to a fixed creed is especially observable among the younger members, and they are those who take most pleasure in the preaching of the liberal ministers. The strict orthodoxy of the old school is tiresome to them. They like better the suggestions of doubt which come from the new school. When a minister who has won popularity shows a degree of theological independence, he is pretty sure to draw larger congregations ionable in these days.

than ever; and the young preachers do not fall to observe the fact and to take a lesson from it. They know that skepticism is fash-Under such circumstances how can ereed be made for the Congregationalists which will command universal acceptance in the denomination? How shall you construct a creed for churches which are all the time changing their belief, and which take more delight in the inquiries suggested by doubt than in a fixed and positive faith The commission of twenty-five has undertaken to make a creed for people who are showing more and more their indifference to the standard dectrines of their communion, and their distaste for everything which interferes with the independence of men's religious opinions.

Deal Frankly.

There are two men in the United States from whom the people would like to hear, just at present, very fully. These two men are GRANT and CONKLING.

had said something to them which it was

very base and very wicked in him to forget and to violate; but they do not tell what it was. Now, what was it that GARFIELD said to

GRANT and to CONKLING? Let them tell the whole story. The country listens to hear.

One Peculiarity.

One peculiarity of the present campaign for United States Senators has been that, until yesterday, so far as we learn, no square offers in money were made for votes.

Patronage has been shaken constantly before the eyes of Assemblymen and State Senators; but we have not learned till now that any one has held up "a long, silken purse, through which the gold glistens," to use Col. Benton's felicitous description.

Some of our former models of respecta bility and purity were elected to the Senate by numerous one thousand dollar bank notes which good men like Col. GEORGE BLISS-happy may be ever be-would not allow to soil their own palms after the first opportunity to get rid of them.

Looking through the atmosphere of harmony pervading the Ohio Convention, where CHARLES FOSTER was called upon to come forth and be voted for, one can see several ways of accounting for the magnanimous approval bestowed upon Fosten and Garrield by Senator SHERMAN, For settling his account with FOSTER he can bide his time, but his account with Gan-FIELD brings up other considerations. Gan-FIELD has the upper hand now, and keeps the key of the safe in the Treasury where Secretary SHERMAN'S records are kept.

The mission to Uruguay and Paraguay has again gone begging. The first man to refuse it was Gen. Lew Wallace, who turned up his nose at it, and was mollified by getting Turkey to console him; and new Gen. Rusk has also declined the same position of Charge d'Affaires to Uruguay and Paraguay, believing that he also can do better. It is easy to see that if Gen. Rusk should be given a better place a precedent would be created for a third ap-GARFIELD Would soon be compelled either to have nobody in Uruguay and Paraguay, or else to make a stern example by telling his nominee to take that or nothing.

The graceful retreat of the Henley Stewards from their position in regard to the Cornell crew removes one more cloud from the international horizon, and smooths one more path for Mr. BLAINE in his management of our foreign affairs. Whether the admission of Cornell to the race is due to the timely diplomacy of our Minister to Berlin does not yet appear. But it is to be hoped that Cornell will now win the cup. even if only to show the Stewards that they were worth taking so much trouble about and to fully justify the reversal of the earlier decision. If, in addition, such stray students and partisans of Cornell as may find themselves at Henley on the day of the race will kindly refrain from startling the natives by that barbaric yawp of "Cornell, I yell, I yell, Cornell," which they practise in this country, the whole international affair will have been arranged pleasantly.

Probably SARAH BERNHARDT, in registering herself in London as "of New York." did not mean that she was peculiarly and exclusively of this city, but that she had a certain part in it, as do a great many cosmopolitan people whose fame does not wholly belong to any one place. Thus, also, Gen. GRANT has lately spoken of the New York ex-Senators as our Senators. Still, had Miss BERNHARDT been aware that Cincinnati was the true Paris of America, she might perhaps have ascribed herself to that great city.

Perhaps the hardest hit, for one not really meant to be a bit at all, dealt thus far against English rowing, is the one that comes from some athletic stock brokers of England, CHIN; NERY by name. They offer an annual prize of \$1,000, for five successive years, for the onconragement of British scullers, because "it seems improbable that Englishmen will sufficiently cultivate the art of sculling to compete successfully with American and colonial scullers unless some pecuniary inducement is of-fered them." This proposition sufficiently marks the change from the days when it was fancied in Great Britain that the best scullers were there, simply because these of Canada Australia, and America had not then been tested

The arrest and holding to ball of Capt. MEYER of the Ohio, Capt. ALBARS of the Silesia, and Capt. WIRGAND of the Salier gives promise that the United States authorities will not wait for a terrible accident before seeking to restrain the custom of bringing more steerage passongers to this country in immigrant vessels than the laws upon carrying capacity allow No doubt the rush is so great that the owners of vessels are besought by immigrants themselves to take as many as can be crowled in; but the laws are imperative, and are founded on wise considerations. If a great disaster should resuit from overerowding, there would be a cry of

horror at the neglect of the regulations; and bence the authorities are justified in investigating the matter betimes. Of course the arrest of any particular Captain does not prove that he has violated the law, and it is well known that there are disputes as to the legal construction of the statutes, and this fact gives an additional reason for procuring a definite judicial decision on all doubtful points.

The natural and yet creditable sympathy which the Jews have always shown toward members of their race when persecuted or otherwise in distress, has not failed to manifest itself since the reports of the outrages in Russia. From England liberal contributions of money, amounting already to thousands of pounds, have been forwarded to Kieff, Odessa, and other points; and other parts of Europeare being heard from in a similar way. The Jews have often had occasion to use their money in this way. Money has often stood them in better stead than appeals to charity or humanity. And still, they never fall to respond liberally in cases where the sufferers are not Jews.

Prince BISMARCK's threat to remove the seat of the German Government from Berlin appears to have created more discussion and feeling in Germany than the fact really deserved. Bismanck's personal differences with the municipal authorities of Berlin are of old date and well known. He does not like the political complexion of the city. It is too liberal and too strongly anti-BISMARCE. For this reason, doubtless, he has magnified every little cause of complaint, such as levying s trifling tax upon his horses, into an intentional insult and imposition; and these differences eem to be the immediate cause of his menace. The newspapers of Germany give much space comments upon his utterances on this point but, even if the threat was meant seriously, it is not probable that BISMARCK himself could carry it into execution. Berlin is far from being the most attractive city of Germany in point of situation, beauty, or climate. It lies upon a sandy plain, has a mean little river running through t, and in winter is cold and disagreeable Munich, Dresden, and Leipsic are all more agreeable places of residence, so far as con-cerns their appearance and site; and either of them would gladly become the capital of the empire. But Berlin is now in all respects the central point of consolidated Germany. It has grown within ten years by nearly half a million population. The leading scholars of the country are gathered there, and no other German city compares with it in point of traffic and travel. Above all, however, it is identified with the history of the house of HORENZOLLERN, and its streets are adorned with monuments and statues of leaders of that family. To take the reigning dynasty from the city that has wit-They have both intimated that GARFIELD nessed its rise would be a task that the German Charcellor is too wise to attempt.

It may be fortunate for the mental peace of Mr. Bunnside and the other friends of the MONROE Doctrine that the Senate adjourned when it did, as that body thus escaped the knowledge of M. DE LESSEPS's latest enormity. The Chagres Canal Company is said to be about to buy out the Panama Railroad Company, and the negotiations for that purpose are even said to have already matured almost to the point of transfer. Thus, while the Senate of the United States was about to express its decided repugnance to allowing a foreign company to get con trol of a waterway across the American isthmus without the consent of our Government, this very company has not only started its canal, but s apparently arranging for double the amoun of control which it formerly aimed at. The LESSEPS canal company, in buying the shares of the railroad company, will succeed to all its franchises, some of which may be very useful to their former project; and they can also cut off railroad competition with their canal in the transportation of freight. Finally, with the canal and the railroad in their hands, the establishment of lines of steamers at the termini would be the next move suggested, and then American control of the lethmus would indeed be at a minimum. We may imagine the irritation which this prospect would have aroused in the Senate; but perhaps a long vacation will enable the Monroe doctors to decide coolly on the remedy they will propose next winter.

Affairs in Switzerland.

GENEVA, May 29 .- The readers of THE Sux are aware of the agitation caused in Switzerland by the presence of socialistic refugees gathered from different countries, principally Russia and Germany. They will also remem ber that about a month ago a protestation against the execution of the murderers of the late Czar, bearing as signatures the names of some Swiss societies (which afterward declared that they had not given to anybody the right of using them), had been posted up on our walls with the permission of the head of the police. The Confederation, however, considering the neutrality, has decided, notwithstanding the approbation given to it by the police of Geneva. make an inquiry into the affair. The Pro grour-General (our Attorney-General) of the unton of Geneva has been directed to ascercanton of Geneva has been directed to ascer-tain who were the promoters of the manifeste, and, in a general way, what are the forces of the Socialistic party within our walls, and their conduct among us

canton of Geneva has been directed to ascertain who were the promoters of the manifesto, and, in a general way, what are the forces of the Socialistic party within our walls, and their conduct among us.

In the canton of Zurich a petition is being signed, and has already about \$0.000 signatures, asking the Government not to allow the General Socialistic Concress, which was to take place in the month of September next, to be hold in the town of Zurich. Such a restriction imposed on the right of meeting is not in harmony with our traditions, but principles are modified scording to circumstances, and from this fact it may be inferred that we do not want to have the peace of the country endangered by the audacity of some men whose first endeavor ought to be not to cause any annoyance to the old hospitable land in which every sufferer for liberty is sure to find a refuge.

I have already spoken to you about the opposition which the application in the Berness Jura of the new regulation with respect to the joint use of churches between the Ultramontances on one side and the Old Catholics on the other! has met with, in a small village in that district the Old Catholic priest who was to have officiated on his first mass on the 1st of May was hindered from so doing by the population, and especially the female part thereof. On the following Sunday the same row was repeated, and not only the curate, but the prefect likewise, had to beat a retreat. The installation has at last taken place, to the great displeasure of the inhabitants, who petition the Government to allow them to occupy exclusively another small church in the neighborhood, and then they would willingly give up entirely the former to their heretical rivais. However, it is very doubtful whether the Government will accede to this demand, as this would be starting a principie of providing a church building for each of these two sects, which would be very expensive for parishes where only one church exists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The sugestions of "National Guardsman" suit my case exact only he didn't put them half strongly enough. I am a member of one of the cit, regiments, have enlisted for five years, and have served three years of my time. I five years, and have served three years of my time. I have a wife and child to support aim working for starvation wages under an employer who, to use his own expression, "don't so a cent on soldiers," and who has told me more than once of ther to drop this soldier because or the more than once of the root of this wide in years and the more than once of the root of the wide ways are company done and whole weeks. I all this will say the root of the more than once of the week's time.

I sarmative hope the Governor will causader before he issues the order, and, if it must be done, in the name of humanity let the camping be voluntary. I note to see this anticest spitted, on the chance that discussion may influence the Commander settling.

REAR KANN MAN.

Sunday Concerts in the Park. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: I think

int there should be music in Central Park on Sunday sternoon. We have music in the churches and szere ing the Sabbath day. But I also believe in giving hundrels of the working casses a little intesic as well as fresh also in the only day in the west they can get away from their boil. There is music on saturday after mone, but hundrels of people have to work until as eclock all the year round, and thousands of rotal stokes are open very late on Saturday hight, and the poop certains tired on Saturday. A little music would close them up before they have the whole close them up before they have the lates ette place.

It is a Nuisance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Have mee senger boys, agents, and such like persons any legal right to ring the door hells of private houses, and to insist upon handing in their cerculars. To retain names and is famed upon their cerculars. To start far a messenger boy came three times to my house, insteams, when serving in with a medical sercain. I went to the expense of having a fetter shife put in the door, but they do not seem to mind that. They were often inside on pursuant service. The centil is that the best tenging all day long.

The centil is that the best tenging all day long.

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS. GARFIELD DIGGING HIS OWN PITPALLS.

The Stalwart Split-The Rejection of the Cancus-MacVengh Versus Blaine. Another Republican Alliance-Liquor Traffic

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- That Grant should

hurry to Albany was the original intention when he reached New Orleans. About that

time, however, Arthur was able to telegraph him that Conkling was master of the situation,

when Grant changed his programme. That the

General fully intended, as was announced by

Conkling's friends, to proceed to Albany there is no doubt; at any rate this was freely asserted

here by Conkling's friends. The change in the

Albany scheme in no manner alters operations

in the future. The plans of the Stalwarts re-

main all the same. These are the facts, or the

Stalwart leaders here are at fault, which they

There, is at least one Ohlo Republican remain

ing in Washington who did not feel interest

enough to go home to help renominate Foster

and who is not likely to do much toward his election. "I'm not particularly a Staiwart,"

said he. "but I am of the opinion Garfield is

in half a dozen ways. Take the anti-caucus

invented, and that he is backing up at Albany

Why, it's just what the Taft men and other Stal

warts in Ohio want, and what they will smash

Thousands of Republicans, then, who wish t

rank as party men, will hide behind this prece

may refuse caucus and set up the go-as-you

home, and they will do it, as the game nov

stands. Garfield has just begun to see this, and

wants to escape from the consequences of his own folly. You ask me if I credit the report

from Albany that Garfield has written a lette

crawfishing about Conkling and Platt, I can

say that it accords perfectly with much I have

heard of him lately; in fact, he said nearly the

same thing to me and another, and I am pre-

pared to believe he has written it according to

the report. I really believe he would em-

brace Conkling in genuine earnest were

he to present himself at the White House and

if that would heal the breach. There is

no fight in Garfield except as Blaine spurs him

o it. He has fairly wilted of late. There seems

to be semething more the matter with him

han who shall be Senator. He acts like a man

that somebody has got a twist on in a secret

We were here joined by an Indiana Re-

publican of some repute as a politician. At

first he was not disposed to talk, save about the

t, he said: "I don't feel much like

talking; it's too much like a funeral.

It seemed so for a good while to me. You ask who's the corpse? Why, Garffeld, of

course. And he's so changed, too. But that's

making light of what may be a serious fact, as

tappears to me. I only meant it was a political

funeral. He's going to eatch it badly in Ohio.

where he might have had a good thing,

There's just one chance, and that's fast run-

ning out. Were he to stand from under in the

fight Blaine has got him into, and call the dogs

off in all quarters, he might save himself. I

suppose you will think me almost as crazy as

Garfield when I tell you it is yet possible to get

Conkling and Grant to put their shoulders

ng speeches, but I tell you I'm not crazy at all.

If Garfield wasn't worse than crazy, this, or

omething like it, would go into history before

the Ohio election. Sometody or something

seems to be killing Garfield by inches." And

here the Indianian stroked his beard solemnly

no figot.

This an average Wisconsin Republican put to me, and it appears to reflect the general idea.

The Plea of the Retall Clothing Clerks.

think we sat anything unreasonable when we sek or comployers to close their places of business at 7 o'clo

trust for these to the liberality of our employers, feel that they know that men who tall as hard as some of

minds and as a shall does to the approach of a printings. If with our the employer boding, but on the contrary, will just morely in his 14, and the printing better trade in daylight, and by giving firm over withing employees. We said retail pointings and movement ratios who employ cores to consider this matter we see the timestice versa to consider this matter who employ they are doing in and our families by see the timestice were such to be better to be a second of the matter who have been as and our families to be presented in the can do it by not buying at node. I extreme salesmen in proceed they be town that close early join us said give its a being match that the best of the contract of t

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There must

be some mistake in regard to the article in the Courses des Euro Committee), if "G. F. T." has it right, in refer

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We do not

P. M. during the year, excepting Saturdays, days before nondays, and the week preceding chiristinas and New Year's. We have not said snything about holidays, we

under to save Foster, even to the extent of mak-

behaving very much like a crazy man. If ever

are not likely to be.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- The important and absorbing controversy which has been in progress in North Carolina for three or four me seems to awaken no interest whatever north of Mason and Dixon's line. The nature of it, one would imagine, could not fall to create profound sympathy in New England and in all the States which have inherited the "great moral idens" of that chosen people. The controversy which I refer is in regard to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The Legislature last winter passed an act to this effect, imposing heavy pains and penalties for its violation; and submitted the law to the popular vote for ratification. The election is to be held on the first Thursday in August, and an active campaign is now going on between the clergy, backed by the on one side, and the liquor dealers and the imoibers on the other. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom or the justice of this measure. the fact cannot be denied that it has been brought about, and that it is sustained by the best people in the State; and this circumstance,

and Loyalty.

he possessed wisdom, he certainly does not show it. Just see how he's cut his own throat more than mere ideas of policy, has prevented many intelligent men from taking sides against the go-as-you-please rule his supporters have t. It is an unpleasant position to find one's self in that of being arrayed against the best people in support of a policy which is sure to Garfield's and Foster's heads with, next October. enlist the support of the worst. And still there s a tendency of good people to enforce their ideas upon society by unjustifiable means. dent to lay out Foster. If Garfield at Albany It is something new under the sun to see a Southern State adopting the New England poliplease rule. Ohio Republicans may do so at cy of regulating the morals of the people by

egislation. But in this instance the clergy of all denominations are the friends of this sumptuary law, perhaps without a respectable exception; and the ladies, contrary to all Southern precedent, have taken a leading part in ern precedent have taken a leading part in procuring its adoption. Among the irresistible arguments for the passage of the Prohibition act was a monster petition, signed by ten thousand women. Those of the highest social standing are its most active friends. They drove around in their carriages with the petition from house to house, and solicited the signatures of their sex. This may be regarded as an epoch in Southern history; for it shows that Puritan ideas are pervading the South.

I regret to notice that there is a disposition manifested by certain Republican politicians to turn this uprising against intemperance to poweather and the like. When railed about

I regret to notice that there is a disposition manifested by certain Republican politicians to turn this uprising against intemperance to politicial account. It is not however, as might be interred from their Northern affiliations, that they claim the paternity of the measure, and the leadership in moral reform; but, on the contrary, they charge it as an attempt of the Democracy to deprive poor men of their whiskey and beer. The Legislature which passed the act was overwhelmingly Democratic, it is true; and this circumstance enables the Republicans to hold that party responsible, notwithstanding the fact that a number of Republicans voted for the bill; while some prominent leaders of that party, not in the Legislature, are committed to its support.

An anti-Prohibition Convention was held in Releigh last week. It was called by the Liquor Dealers' Association of that place. The delegates came from all parts of the State. About one-fourth of them were colored men. It is a significant fact that the leading speakers in this body were prominent Republicans; while no Democrat—certainly no prominent Democrat—took part in the speaking, nor, so far as appears in the proceedings, no one remains to have been present. It is true also that a meeting of the Republican chiefs was held in Raleigh at or about the same time to consider the expediency of making anti-prohibition a black in the party of making anti-prohibition a plack in the party present. It is true also that a meeting of the Republican chiefs was held in Raleigh at or about the same time to consider the expediency of making anti-problibition a plank in the party platform. Cansday, the Collector of the Customs at Wilmington: Cooper, an aspirant for a high place in the western part of the State, and Mott, the Collector of the Sixth District, were said to be in favor of this pro-liquor policy; but better counsels prevailed, and it was determined to stand off, as a party, and let individual leaders actively oppose the temperance movement.

The pressions officer, Richard C. Badger, at the anti-Prohibition or Liquor Dealers' Convention, was the Republican United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of the State. In his remarks on taking the chair, he said, among other things, that "he had seen Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, who said that the effect of prohibition, in that it makes men drink in a treacherous manner, is to debase men. He had heard from the highest authority that it was a inclure in Marse-part-sider. New England States. But his objection to it above all others, was his opposition to sumptuary laws."

Mr. Jas. E. Bord, the present Republican United States District Attorney for the Western District, addressed the Convention at length. He spoke with much bitterness, and denounced the measure of prohibition as a "fanatical movement." "Men are again attempting," said he, "to rise to emipence upon this issue, and

here the Indianian stroked his beard solemnly and thoughtfully.

"I like Garfield, and worked hard for him," he continued, "and I'm distressed to see him go down hill so. He's no ionager the buoyant, jolly good fellow he used to be when he went benind the Speaker's chair up in the House to smoke and crack jokes. You would not know him, he's so altered, he tries to be joyous, but it's a distressing exhibition he makes of himself, it's so unnatural. He may come all right. He would, perhans, if his way could be made easy for him. By the way, what sort of a fellow is Arthur?" I answered that he was very much of a man, a devergentleman in the estimation of his friends, with more than average of general ability. Why do you ask?" said i. "Oh nothing special," said the Indianian, with a serious air; only I was thinking when I left Garfield yeaterday how it would be if anything should happen. The warm weather is coming on, things are crowding worse and worse every day, and sometimes, you know, men not used to such things give out rather sudden, and I was just thinking how it would be if Arthur should be President in less than a year." District, addressed the Convention at length. He spoke with much bitterness, and denounced the measure of prohibition as a "fanatical movement." Men are again attempting," said he, "to rise to eminence upon this issue, and these men are ready to resort to the meanest and lowest tricks of the demagogue to rise into prominence on the wave of this fanatical movement of Plymouth Rock radicalism. He did not propose to sacrifice a great business interest simply to save some young sof from ruin, just because his daddy had not taken care of him."

J. E. O'Hara, colored, who was the Republican cancandidate for Congress in the Second District, in 1878, and who was "counted out" on technical grounds by the Democratic House, was called on, and said that he was not a whiskey dealer. He had a healthy moral sentiment, but he belonged to a class of men, black and white, who deblore the fact that the ministers of North Carolina had begged the Legislature to allow them to dupe the people. He belonged to a class which would oppose such an outrage on right and fiberty as this bill.

J. T. Respass, white, of Beaufort County, said: "This bill is a hybrid got by a few leading Republicans out of a Democratic Legislature, He said that in old times whiskey could not be sold to slaves, and this bill would make slaves of all."

Mr. Seth M. Carpenter, editor of the Newbernian, "a Northern mean with Southern principles," I believe, made a mild and courteous it would be if Arthur should be President in less than a year."
Turning the conversation, I inquired what the feeling was in the West and Northwest, where he had recently been. "Well," he answered. "I was in Wisconsin the other day, where I found the feeling among Republicans setting in layer of Consiling, rather because they couldn't see why there should be any quarrel at all. What in Tophel did Garfeld want to get into a fight for? It was his business to have no fight.

not be sold to staves, and this bill would make staves of all,"

Mr. Seth M. Carpenter, editor of the Newberman, "a Northern man with Southern principes," I believe, made a mild and courteous speech against promibition.

Mr. Haton Biedsoo of Wake, a young Republican lawyer, also spoke against the Prohibition et; also an ex-reverend revenue storekeeper, J. B. Brown, who created much merriment by his anechoes.

At a mass neeting of anti-Prohibitionists in Raicigh, during the sittings of the Convention. James H. Harris, a prominent colored Republican orator, spoke against the act, and W. V. Turner, the colored editor and orator, who had just returned from a protracted trip through New England, announced himself as a Republican, and said that he was glad that a Democratic Legislature had throw the fire-brand of prohibition among the people, for it would surely result in good for the Republican party."

I should have stated that at the opening of the Convention Mr. T. N. Cooper, a leading lispublican, announced "that the purpose was to organize a party to oppose the prohibition movement, as started by the last Legislature."

It is very clear to any intelligent observer that the liquoticans of North Carolina have in view the utilization of the strong anti-Prohibition feeling among the people. That feeling is backed by the distillers, the liquor dealers, and the revenue officers, who are deeply interested in keeping up the manufacture and sale of spirits and beer. It is a powerful influence, and bodes no good to the Democracy. Like Mahons and his Repudiators of Virginia, the hant-Prohibitionists, the liquor distillers and dealers of North Carolina demand "a free ballot and a fair count," and they are therefore sure of the endorsement of Messre, Hoar, Dawes, and all the Christian statesmen north of Mason and Dixon's line.

no fiscit.

This an average Wisconsin Republican put to me, and it appears to reflect the general idea whorever I have been. I told Garffeld so only resterday, and he isughed at it, but the laugh was more like a manuae's than a same manuae's and the specific After observing that his was Monongahela clear he said: Bhaine's not the only man that's giving Garffeld fromble. MacVeagh's as full of pilechief as Blaine; and he's got a contract on his hands to protect Don Cameron's interest from all harm. Ho won't hold out long, thought but for the present Don's safe for all that Blaine can influence Garffeld against him, for the willy Attorney-General is as high as anybody to the President when he wants to be. Don's helping Conkling, and there's something going on with MacVeagh for a medium. I think it's the reason Garffeld is said to have weakened in the Conkling fight, Just you listen a minute.' said the Pennsylvanian; 'just you look at it: there's something going on, and MacVeagh's yet standing square for Don, and Don's standing square for Conkling. I might say for Grant, for with Don, Grant's everybody ahould know him, for I tell you, gentlemen, there's nothing in the new version truer than Don is to his word and a friend. He couldn't be otherwise, being Scotch, and I'm Scotch. Weil, I was saying. Don at Albany, and MacVeagh here, why, Garffeld couldn't do otherwise than weaken, except when Blaine was around. I spoke of MacVeagh's giving Garffeld trouble; this is the way he's doing it making trouble with Blaine. Don't you forget it, gentlemen, MacVeagh's going to be top of the heap here tretty soon, if he ain't airsady. Going to try the Star cases? you ask, He never tried anything he could settle. You don't know him, let me tell you. Don and he haven't histole for some time before the late aliance, on account of Beil Chandier, but they are together now, and will be till MacVeagh can set up for himself. He never stops hone there of t

The Lesite Assignment.

The final proceeding in the matter of the Frank Leslie assignment was taken vesterday. An order was entered acquitting Mr. Issae W England, the assignee, from all further obligation to the trust, and discharging and releasing the bondsmen who had become his sureties it the sum of \$100,000, and cancelling their bond.

The case has been a remarkable one, and probably stands unparalleled in the judicial history of this State. It is peculiar in that it probably is the only instance on record where an assigned estate, instead of being sold in accordance with the provisions of the assignment, has been carried on by the assignee in the interest of the creditors for a period of nearly four years. The experiment was a hazardous one, but in this case it seems to have been attended with the best results.

The estate at the time it came into the possession of the assignee was inventoried at \$75,000, and was encumbered by debts amounting to about \$400,000. In less than four years the assignee has compromised with and obtained releases from all the creditors, and has turned over to the executrix of Mr. Frank Leslie, who had meantime died, an estate worth certainly not less than half a million dollars.

through Mr. England's hands during his assigneeship, his accounts were passed without the challenge of a dollar. In these days when so much has to be pub-

ished about delinquent trustees and estates absorbed in the process of administration, it is gratifying to find so conspicuous an illustration of a trust faithfully and wisely administered.

> From the Philiptelphia Ledger, Jone 8. A long and mapsy life is past, it in to his bright reward at last; it in to his bright reward at last; the paid the dettail of us use. And soon or late we have to go it is beart and rand was ever free in deeds or love and charity. It passed his three-soor evera and sea, one of the best and kindest men.

SUNBEAMS.

-Mr. Millals is about to receive sittings

-The books bequeathed by Carlyle to the

-A translation into French of Mark Twain's "American Sketches" by M Emile Biemont is shortly to be published in Paris.

-German waitresses have been intro ced in a cafe at Rome, and are very popular. They are called "Kellerine" in Italianized speech. -An American lady now assists at the ctures of the celebrated physiologist, Prot. Vir. and is the first student of her sex ever entered at the

-Only one telegraph line is in operation n China, from Shanghai to Woosung, twelve miles An but the native mandarins are opposed.

-King Kalakaun of the Sandwich Islands s making the tour of the world, and proposes to do the ob in something under eighty days, if possible. At is ecounts he was in Asia, on his way home via Paris and -Des Moines has a praying band of wonen whe hold services every Sanday in the jail. A mem-

er became intatuated with a handsome young hersa thief, and planned to help him escape by disguising him m's clother as one of the band. But she failed -Prof. von Ranke, the historian, who was born in the same year and in the same month as the late Mr. Carlyle, is to visit London for the purpose of arranging with a firm of English publishers for the issue of a

new revised and complete edition of his historical wa -The following from upper Silesia three months ago throws light upon the enormous arrivals a Castle Garden: "No grain, no potatoes, no foot for cat-tle, no seed for sowing. Snow and cold without, hunger and sickness within." Soup houses and public kitchens have been started in seventeen viilages

-The editors of all the principal Japanese

newspapers have been fined for the publication of a decument addressed by two of the Ministers to the Govern ment deprecating official trading and too much poternal interference with trade. The paper was surreptitionally obtained by the leading metropolitan sheet, and almost universally copied by the other papers. -There died lately at Clifton, England,

Mr. Henry Jenkins, to whom, some years are, the Rev. Mr. Cook refused to administer the Holy Communion, because Mr. Jenkins did not believe in the rersonality of the devil. Mr. Jenkins won the long suit which resulted from this. On Easter Sunday last he took the sacrament in the church from which Mr. Cook refused it to him. -The Neapolitan bootblacks that now

reign in the streets of Philadelphia are looked upon as nuisances by the Quaker citizens. They collect in squads shout daybreak under the windows of the slund Quakers, and gamble for hours in penny pitching, while indulging in other reminiscences of sunny linky. This precludes all idea of sleep or peace for the householders -An infirm old man of Milwaukee, after having been several months in a hospital, was provided with a small stock of granges and lemons to start him is

trade. Then the officers of the law arrested him because he had not taken out a peddier's license, and declared his fruit forfeited. It is not long ago that a Milwaukee officia stole \$30,000, and escaped punishment by paying baci -A serious difference has arisen between Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, and the Porte, arising out of the disappearance of a

young Italian lady, who is said to have entered a Turk ish harem, and gone over to Islam. Count Corti has im peratively demanded her surrender, and has, it is stated leclared that if the Ports persists in its refusal to order that she shall be restored he will break off all persons ntercourse with Assim Pashs -The portrait of Adam in the Sisting Chapel, painted by Michael Angele, has faded until his left-ye is almost invisible. But even in far worse plight is that of God, painted by Raphael, in the locate. The

as a naked old man, with long, flowing heard, and bald on the top of his head. Lapse of time has caused the beard to disappear entirely, thus giving the whole figure the most comical and undignified aspect imaginable -Nature doubts whether our Fish Commisstoners will be able greatly to increase the yield of ma fish like shad, herring, and cod. The arguments of Malthus respecting the food supply and the increase of popu lation are thought in England to be applicable to fish, "Sea fish, like all other animals," it says, "are undoubt-

painter boldly represented the Creator of the University

edly increasing in greater proportion than their food; an it is obvious, therefore, that quiess man can increase their food, it is only lost labor to increase their number -Nevada has enacted a law designed to revent opium smoking, which makes the possession c opium or of an opium pipe a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment. This statute is very obnex ious to the Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco, and interferes with their profits, and they have retained three leading lawyers, two of California and one of

Nevada, to test the validity of the law, and, if necessary to carry the question to the United States Supreme Cour -There are at present, in the Old World and the New World, more than a hundred thousand rail-way locomotives. Their total force is equal to M.(AE,00) horse newer, and all the other steam engines on the clube are estimated at 40,000,000 horse power. The technical "horse power," however, is really equal to three average horses, and each horse to about seven men; the aggregate nower, therefore, of all the engine vastly more than the effective force of all the workers living. Four-fifths of the steam engines now as

work have been made within a quarter of a century or so -The Osservatore Romano officially contradicts the report that Lee XIII had without imposing the usual conditions, granted a dispensation from the canonical impediments of consequinity and mixed religion in the case of the marriage of the Princese Naria Windischgratz and the Duke Poul Frederick of Mecklen long Schwerin, who is a Protestant Lutheran. Dispen astion was, indeed, asked for, but the Hely See replied that it could not be granted until, in the first place, the contracting parties had promised that all issue of the marriage, whether boys or girls, should be baptized and educated in the Roman Catholic faith. The Holy See could make no other answer for the reason that guaran-ties both for the maintenance of faith on the Catholic side and for the Catholic solucation of all issue are repaired by natural and Divine law.

Billy Taylor is one of the notable charsters of Nantucket. He goes out with a fish horn and a bell to sell newspapers, and also uses his voice, so that of the Boston Charier; "he usted to have a good voice, but he's too ingivin' to the wimen, and he cries too much. Why, I've heard him cry at that corner, sir, and then when he just got round into the next atrect Sarah Gardner she'd put the winder up an' he'd ere it all ever again; an' then Mis' Nichels, on t'other side of the street, she'd stick out her head and out 'n'd come all his mas again; an' then our wimen folks in'd come to the door an' he'd give it all to them; and so it goes. Yes, sir he's tere his voice all out of him yellin' to the wimen. Et the men asks him he tells 'em to look in the papers but Billy can't hold his own agin the wimen folks."

-A correspondent of a French paper, commenting on the number of "mysterious disappearance" constantly occurring, not only in France, but also in Eng occusionally is actual dissolution. Persons afforked by this form of decease suffer no previous tiles as here to that some years ago be actually witnessed this plonon. He was out walking with a friend, with which he was engaged in an interesting discussion on a publical question of the day, when instantaneously his comparvanished, and from that hour to the present one ha never reappeared. He has little doubt that many of the missing persons so anxiously scarched for by the friends and by the police have in the manner on the into thin air." At the moment of his friend's disables, ance a strong sulphinous odor was naticed, but beyond this nothing remarkable was to be observed. To such tion is, he thinks, worthy of medical investigation

-During a solrée given at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg in the reign of the Cast No. las. some forty years ago, the conversation houses turn upon luxuriant growths of hear, and a the a distant province remarked that he had frequently to ticed, in the chief town of his Government, a year Jew whose countenance was adorned by a health tractificary length and feculty. How I should see him? specular d a lady smiling winning v at the narrator. "Your Highness a least wishes are a mants," regiled the towering and that see a side despatched a course to the provincial capital. percuiptory under that the Hobrew should be form to him without felay. On monapt of this communical authorities at once caused the Jun to be computed thate to St Peterstore. This protestation of comes were ignored. When, after trave the than a formight, he reached his destination to off-rate warring from the easier that he had a dither at the express order of the Guerrich . Though several millions of dollars passed that he must be a criminal = 10. despess type 4 bully they thrust him into a donner, having first him hard to be chipped close and like heard shave in conformity with pro | regulations | By the ill craft weeks had claps of some the conversal of alluded to had taken place and the lair a more been forgotten since by herein and the Governtherefore, no questions were asked about the Hebrew, he remained minured in his will, at have spend the remaining of his days those had a freelation, wealthy theorem healthread themselves to him his release. When they succeeded in direct official attention to his case, it came out to the succeedent of the Rowan Court, that his somer; in Si Petersburg. He was therefore setal he erts, g innly congratulated open his "moky escape," and soleme v warned "mover to do it again."